

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 180

17 September 1985

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BURMA IGNORES INVITATION TO ASEAN DRUG MEETING

HK130828 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 13 (AFP) -- Burma, a major heroin producer, snubbed a meeting of senior narcotics officials here despite a formal invitation from the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a top Malaysian official said today.

Kuons Alias, the deputy inspector-general of Malaysian police who chaired the just concluded five-day meeting of senior ASEAN narcotics officials, said Rangoon did not respond to the ASEAN invitation" and gave no reasons for not coming." ASEAN narcotics officials said that Burma was invited for the first time in the hope of widening regional cooperation in the battle against drug abuse and trafficking.

The ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Burma is said to produce most of the 400 to 600 tonnes of raw opium cultivated in the infamous Golden Triangle, a region encompassing parts of northern Thailand, Laos and northeastern Burma. Narcotics officials said that most of the opium, refined into heroin, is smuggled south into Malaysia enroute to other Southeast Asian countries, Europe, Hong Kong and the United States.

"We have always kept the door open for Burma and we hope they will come sometime," General Chaowalit Yotmani, secretary-general of Thailand's Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The narcotics officials said that they discussed a Malaysian proposal to harmonise legislation throughout the ASEAN region to provide for compulsory seizures of assets of convicted traffickers. Malaysia, which is now drafting such legislation, has said that its laws cannot work without cooperation from neighbouring countries.

Jolly Bugarin, director of the Philippines National Bureau of Investigation, said similar legislation was now being studied by the Philippine Government, adding: "There is good chance we will pass similar laws." He said that Manila would always cooperate with Malaysia and other countries to investigate international conspiracies involving narcotics within the scope of Philippine laws.

Gen. Chaowalit said that the ONCB had also drafted laws to provide for the compulsory seizure of assets of traffickers but legislative delays could postpone their enactment for some time.

There were 34,120 cases of drug abuse, trafficking and arrests in the ASEAN countries last year, according to figures compiled by the Jakarta-based ASEAN Secretariat's narcotics desk. Enforcement agencies in the ASEAN countries also seized 3,386 tonnes of raw opium and 933 kilograms (2,053 lbs) of heroin in 1984, the ASEAN narcotics desk reported.

ABE DISCUSSES TRADE FRICTION, U.S. BILLS

OW151430 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0000 GMT 15 Sep 85

["Political Panel Discussion" program, entitled "Strained Japanese-U.S. Economic Friction" -- videotaped on 14 September in NHK studio in Tokyo; participating are Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe; Seiki Tozaki, chairman of C. Itoh & Co; Akiyoshi Ouchi, vice chairman of Nippon Electric Corporation; commentator Naohiro Amaya; Keio University Professor Kan Kato; moderated by NHK Commentator Hiroto Oyama]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] In the wake of the invocation by President Reagan of Article 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, economic relations between Japan and the United States have become further strained. This week the U.S. Congress is scheduled to hold a series of public hearings on Japan, and it looks like this tension will further mount. In this connection, we have with us today Foreign Minister Abe and experts to thoroughly discuss this issue. Foreign Minister Abe, we understand that you are scheduled to visit the United States on 21 September. How do you view the present situation?

[Abe] Well, I think that the situation has become very unmanageable. In connection with the upcoming UN General Assembly session, I am scheduled to go to New York on 21 September and hold talks with Secretary of State Shultz, which will be our 21st individual meeting. We have held various talks but the coming talks, I think, will be the toughest. To date, I have been engaged in trade friction talks and Japan's market opening measures as one of the officials in charge. But I think that the present situation is hardly manageable. I am worried that, depending on how this trade friction issue is handled, the basic Japanese-U.S. relationship -- shall I call it a firm position of Japanese-U.S. relations built up thus far? -- a relationship of mutual trust might be cracked.

According to an estimate, Japan's surplus against the United States will undoubtedly reach somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50 billion, and this fact is toughening the U.S. Congress. As a result, so-called protectionist bills or retaliatory bills against Japan, said to number 200 and 300, have been placed before the Congress.

In contrast, the U.S. Government still wants to defend the free trade system, and the President has taken the posture that he will exercise his veto right against such protectionist bills. But that government has reached the point that it found it inevitable to invoke Article 301 which you mentioned. Therefore, I think that it will be very difficult to tide over the situation.

My meeting with Mr Shultz is coming first. At the meeting, we are to hold comprehensive talks on what Japan has been doing and what it intends to do from now as well as what the United States thinks about those things and what it is doing now. I hope to carry on talks from the position that the basic relationship between our two countries should not be cracked and, at the same time, the free trade system should be defended. However, I still think that the atmosphere has become very severe and difficult.

[Moderator] Foreign Minister Abe, please let me ask you specifically. Under Article 301 the United States will likely take up the tobacco and leather issues and, if talks fail to produce results, the United States will eventually invoke retaliatory measures. The government will find it very difficult to deal with the situation, I presume, will it not?

[Abe] The leather problem is being dealt with at the GATT. If conclusions should not be drawn by 1 December -- I believe the date is correct -- [words indistinct] would be carried out. Regarding the tobacco issue, investigations will be conducted beginning immediately. Japan has its case and, as you pointed out, Japan has its record of performance in that it has opened up quite considerably.

Japan and the United States are to begin talks on that immediately in a business-like manner. However, the trouble is that you can not be understood through theories alone. So I think that it is a very difficult situation. As Mr Amaya said, it is indeed an emergency situation. If the manifestations of this emergency appear only in such limited areas as trade and economy, it would be still good. What I am very much worried about is that there now is the fear that the foundation of the relations of mutual confidence -- which our two countries have meticulously built up -- might be demolished. Therefore, we want to settle this trade friction and defend the free trade system by all means.

The New Round is proposed to be held next year. However, if bills related to trade friction should be enacted one after another, things like the New Round would be shattered. Consequently all countries in the world -- not only between Japan and the United States -- will revert to protectionism. From that kind of overall viewpoint Japan should do its part. I think the situation no longer affords Japan taking half measures.

[Moderator] Minister Abe, it was pointed out that the way the government works out measures is too temporizing. Some people go so far as to liken the situation to the Guadalcanal battle. They say that the present situation bears close resemblance to that battle, in which Japan fed troops little by little only to be completely wiped out and eventually lose it. What does the government think about it?

[Abe] For the past 4 years, including my stint as minister of international trade and industry, I have worked on the so-called market opening measures seven or eight times. Each time some quarters positively apprised them while other quarters said that they were lukewarm. They said that there are no results produced. Criticisms thus gained force little by little.

As for Japan, it is carrying out what it should to a considerable degree when seen from a global viewpoint. If tariff rates on industrial products are uniformly cut by 20 percent, I think it can be said that Japan's tariff rates will be the lowest in the world. Japan is going so far as to propose eliminating industrial tariffs at the forthcoming New Round. So it is doing something very drastic. From now it will be carrying out the so-called action program. Although the program still appears lukewarm, as Mr Kato has just mentioned, Japan is going as far as it can in carrying out things. However, in the eyes of the United States or other countries, there still may be areas which they want Japan to address more. But, in an overall picture, I think that there has been considerable progress in Japan's effort to open its market and improve access to its markets. While efforts for improved access should be continued -- there are more steps to be taken in the tariffs area, including those involving farm imports -- the current problem is more serious than that and, in a nutshell, it involves, as noted by the United States and European nations, the trade surplus itself. The United States sees the figure \$50 billion itself as something intolerable. When members of the U.S. Congress visited Japan recently, they said that under the present structure of Japan-U.S. trade or the Japanese and U.S. economic structures, surpluses up to, say, \$15 billion could be tolerable but \$50 billion is simply too much and absolutely unbearable.

They said: You people say you have adopted an action program; you talk about the strong dollar and the high U.S. interest rates; and you accuse the United States of a lack of effort to expand its own exports, or a lack of understanding about Japan. You are missing the point. The question is the figure; the thing that is unbearable to us is the figure -- the figure \$50 billion. The U.S. Congress traditionally has jurisdiction over trade and this is guaranteed by the Constitution. We will exercise it, whatever the President might say about it, according to what those U.S. officials told us. Some of them even said that whatever Japan might do now, it would be too late.

They feel that the steady upward trend, the trend of the surplus even threatening to go beyond the \$50 billion level, should be reversed.

What is important, therefore, is to stem this trend one way or another; if Japan shows signs of change toward that end, it will be less difficult for the U.S. Administration to persuade the Congress. If the same trend should continue despite a variety of steps being taken by the U.S. Administration, the Congress would neither listen nor alter its stance. Consequently, bills will be passed one after another. The President may try to veto them but he also has other difficult problems such as the budget deficit and tax reform problems over which he has to bargain with the Congress. That means that he cannot veto all of them. In other words, some of those bills will probably be passed.

In this context, we are at an important juncture. First of all, I feel that it is important for the two governments to have more concrete and cool-headed discussions between them, focusing on the general interests of the two nations. Meanwhile, the foreign ministers' talks have an agenda that is not limited to economic disputes alone but also includes such issues as security, economic cooperation and the roles for Japan and the United States in the world. We will be discussing all these issues. My approach will be based on the general interests involving all these issues. Nevertheless, the key agenda item will be the trade friction issue, whether we like it or not.

[Moderator] We all understand that it has become extremely difficult now for Japan to cope with the trade problem with the United States. One thing Japan has to consider now is its future dealings with the U.S. Administration. But the fact is that the U.S. Congress behind the administration is more inclined toward protectionism. The next thing Japan should consider is how to respond to these congressional moves. What is your view of the U.S. Congress, Mr Minister?

[Abe] Well, as a member of the legislature myself, I think that I can understand the psychology of those lawmakers. As we have been discussing, politicians are preoccupied with national interests and, at the same time, with those of their constituencies. They are extremely vulnerable to public sentiment and protests from constituents. Members of the U.S. Congress in particular are now exposed to strong protests from their constituents; as a result, the general atmosphere is that Japan is to blame for everything, as symbolized by the controversy over the increasing trade imbalance. Speaking of what Japan (buys from the United States, there is no gap in terms of quantity, even in farm products indeed), but the imbalance keeps expanding because of the falling prices. As a result, as much as one-third of the U.S. trade deficit is due to Japan. Under these circumstances, U.S. Congress is becoming emotional and is not in a state of viewing the issue cool-headedly. They feel that if the deficit exceeds the \$50 billion-level, it would threaten the survival of American businesses and steadily push up unemployment.

They say that they must take action to defend the U.S. interests should the deficit exceed \$50 billion. The climate is that they are not prepared for any cool-headed debate. We might contend that the dollar is too strong, that the high U.S. interest rates are a source of trouble, and that the United States should make greater efforts to increase its exports. They are not prepared to listen, however. They say invariably: The question is the \$50 billion in deficit.

Deep in their mind they fully know that the U.S. side is also responsible for the problem. But they insist that the question is the figures, and that the figures should be changed. They cannot be changed in one stroke, however. They know it themselves. That is why they are demanding a change in the trend. They hold that making that change is Japan's major responsibility. Japan is not doing its part, they charge.

The U.S. Administration in the meantime decided to invoke Section 301 of the Trade Act, demonstrating its resolve to act against unfair trading practices. It thus showed the Congress what is going to do. I do not think, however, that the Congress would be satisfied with that. Consequently, we should expect their bills to be passed one after another. The President will try to veto them but a number of them will nevertheless survive the veto.

[Moderator] You have said that as a legislator yourself, you can understand their psychology. Is it impossible that they might change their minds suddenly? [laughter]

[Abe] Yes, it is possible, I think. It is not necessarily impossible, especially when Japan comes forward and does something very drastic. The United States has its problems and it all depends on developments at a given time; they can come up with a different policy in a different situation. At the moment, however, it does not look like there will be any immediate change in the flow of things.

[Moderator] You say that Japan should expect some of those protectionist bills to be passed. If so, the impact on Japan would be extremely serious, I believe. How should Japan respond to that eventuality?

[Abe] The U.S. President says that he will defend the free trade system, and that he will veto protectionist bills. If the present situation is allowed to remain unabated, however, he may even find it difficult to exercise the veto power. The President is asking Japan to help him in this respect and help him defend free trade. He is asking Japan to do its part to that end, so that he can fight the Congress with confidence, fight protectionist Congressional moves. The message is that he just cannot do that under the present circumstances.

A series of meetings are scheduled to be held shortly to consider all these points. Japan owes its prosperity to free trade; if the international system of free trade collapses, it will be a disaster to Japan. Japan should do its part, therefore. This is important in the sense of helping defend free trade and giving the President self-confidence in the fight to that end rather than in the sense of supporting the President personally.

We have been taking follow-up measures. There are some pending measures that need to be finalized. There are also some specific topics still under discussion at Japan-U.S. joint committees, and we will try to bring such discussions forward. In short, we will, among other things, introduce the action program to the Diet. Since it requires the Diet's approval, we will present the program to the upcoming extraordinary session of the Diet and work to have it approved across the board. At the same time, we will continue to work with the private sector and have it expand the current emergency import programs. We will also see how much more we can do with government procurement programs involving such items as satellites and aircraft.

There is one more thing I would like to add. Through my conversations with U.S. officials, I do know that the U.S. Government is greatly interested in Japan's macroeconomic policies. Especially, according to Mr Shultz, the rate of savings in Japan is excessively high. He holds that those savings are used for overseas investments, not for investments at home, that they should be used more for investments at home so as to stimulate domestic demand and increase the size of Japan's pie, and that if Japan begins making changes in the macroeconomic area, it will help boost the U.S. Administration's confidence in its fight against protectionism. They are thus showing a great interest in Japan's macroeconomic policies. That is why the cabinet has set up a ministerial committee to study a variety of specific measures to expand domestic demand, including ways to promote an effective use of the private sector's resources, deregulation measures which we will also submit to the Diet, and a 5-day week plan.

BUSH, DELEGATION DISCUSS MOOD OF CONGRESS

OW170115 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, Sept. 16 KYODO -- President Ronald Reagan is not certain if he can hold back mounting trade protectionism in the U.S. Congress, Vice President George Bush indicated Monday. Visiting Japanese Government, labor and business leaders quoted Bush as saying Reagan would veto any protectionist bills that Congress passed. The President, however, is not sure if he can win support from the third of the lawmakers necessary to make his veto stand, Bush said.

Bush made the remarks in a meeting with Japanese officials who included Labor Minister Toshio Yamaguchi, Takeshi Kurokawa, chairman of Sohyo, Japan's largest labor organization, and Eiji Suzuki, vice president of the Japan Federation of Employers Association. They also quoted Bush as saying the next two months will be crucial in the fight against congressional protectionism.

PROFITS RISE 11.8 PERCENT IN APRIL-JUNE QUARTER

OW140149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO -- Business activity continued to improve in the April-June quarter, with profits showing a double-digit gain from a year before, according to a Finance Ministry survey released Friday. Ordinary profits -- before-tax earnings from regular operations -- rose 11.8 percent in the period compared with increases of 1.7 percent in the first quarter and 9.2 percent in the fourth quarter of last year, the survey showed.

Judging from the results of the survey, there are no signs of an economic slowdown widely expected in the months ahead, ministry officials said. Covering some 335,000 corporations, the survey is the most comprehensive official survey on business activity in Japan. It showed that the firms' combined sales in the second quarter rose 7.5 percent to 204.5 trillion yen from a year earlier after increasing 4.3 percent in the first quarter and 5.7 percent in the final quarter of 1984.

The latest sales figures included those of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. and Japan Tobacco Inc., both of which were privatized April 1. Excluding them, total sales in the first quarter showed a 6.5 percent gain. Capital spending in the first quarter surged 17.1 percent, spearheaded by a 94.3 percent leap in investment by the transportation and communication industries and a 26.1 percent rise in the general machinery sector. But investment by the electric machinery industry slowed to a 9.1 percent rise, the first single-digit advance in two years.

LIBERAL MONEY MARKETS LOWER BANK PORTFOLIO RETURNS

OW140625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO -- Banks are smarting from financial and capital liberalization, while the government, corporations and individuals are enjoying its benefits, Mitsubishi Bank said Friday. In its report entitled "The Effects of Financial Liberalization," the bank suggested banks cope with it through business diversification. Banks overall yield on investment dropped to 2.2 percent in 1984 from 3.8 percent in 1978 due to higher fund-raising costs.

In the government sector, favorable sales of government bonds reduced money-procurement costs to 7.4 percent in 1984 from 8.0 percent in 1978, with interest payments cut by 80 billion yen.

The average yield on investments by the corporate sector rose to 4.7 percent last year from 3.9 percent in 1978 thanks largely to investments in high-interest instruments, both at home and abroad, and its procurement costs dropped by 2.1 percent, resulting in an overall revenue increase of 6.49 trillion yen. The value corresponds to 30 percent of the total before-tax profits of all companies with capital of 10 million yen or more.

Financial liberalization benefitted the household sector as a whole, boosting its income by 2.18 trillion yen in 1984 (32,000 yen per household) thanks to a rise to 5.6 percent in the investment yield from 5.1 percent in 1978.

SKNDF ISSUES INDICTMENT OF U.S. 'CRIMES'

SK140016 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] According to the Voice of National Salvation [VNS] the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] issued an indictment on 6 September in connection with the 40th anniversary of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, accusing them of their crimes to the entire world.

The indictment noted:

South Korea and the United States are located on opposite ends of the globe. Yet the United States in the Western Hemisphere has been stationing its aggressive forces for as long as 40 years in South Korea in the Eastern Hemisphere, and it is asserting that these forces are directly connected with the destiny of the South Korean people.

The self-sought aggressive logic advocated by the U.S. heads of state is represented by the treacherous syllogism of the ruling persons that South Korean security will collapse without U.S. forces in this land and that the South Korean people will not survive if the security system collapses.

The allegation that the U.S. forces are necessary for South Korea to survive is an illogical quibble and is like saying that sheep can survive only when wolves are in the sheep pen.

Far from enhancing the survival of our people, the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea has diminished the value of their existence. Because of the U.S. forces' occupation, our people have lost independence, freedom, and the right to exist, the fatherland is divided into two, and the nation is in danger of being drawn into the calamity of a nuclear war. Confronting this dreadful development, all the masses and fellow countrymen are indignant and resentful.

The day 8 September 1945, when the U.S. forces began their occupation of South Korea, was a second day of national humiliation [the first day of national humiliation is 29 August when the Japanese officially annexed Korea in 1910] for our people. The SKNDF Central Committee, on this day of humiliation, indicts the aggressive crimes of the U.S. forces in South Korea to the whole world, with the pent-up grudges and resentments of the entire people which have accumulated for 40 years.

1. The U.S. policy toward South Korea is not a policy of protecting South Korea but a policy of sacrificing South Korea that consistently seeks to annex South Korea militarily and use it as a bridgehead for aggression against Asia. It was the United States that unhesitatingly claimed that the Pacific Ocean and Asia should properly be made U.S. possessions, like Texas and California, and that the natives there should be expelled like the Mexicans and exterminated like the Indians.

For them, the Korean peninsula, located between oceanic and continental forces, has been designated as the center of the world's geopolitical movement and 't has emerged as a gateway to the Asian Continent.

South Korea-U.S. relations were initiated from the U.S. scheme to occupy this gateway. The bill concerning the liberalization of South Korea submitted to the U.S. Congress in the 1840's was its first approach.

The (Sherman) incident in the 1860's was the beginning of a direct action for this, and the forced opening of relations between South Korea and the United States in the 1880's was the initiation of the 100-year history of the humiliating South Korea-U.S. relations. The secret Taft-Katsura agreement was the prelude to South Korea being put on the block of the United States.

The United States, which had fattened itself from the enormous war profit from World War II, was full of ambition for world domination. Viewed by the Americans, the Korean peninsula, located in the forefront of East-West confrontation, emerged as an anti-communist forward base in the Far East. The stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea was the concrete result of the American imperialists' anticommunist cold war policy.

The U.S. policy toward South Korea, by which the United States occupied South Korea militarily, was to make first the south of the 38th parallel, and then the entire Korean peninsula, serve operations to fight communism.

The first product of this policy was for the U.S. military government to establish an anticommunist base in this land followed by the establishment of an anticommunist and pro-U.S. treacherous regime, and its second product was the Korean war on 25 June 1950.

The Korean war, in which all of Korea was destroyed, millions of our fellow countrymen lost their lives, and tens of billions of dollars of our property turned to ashes, was the unpardonable crime which the United States perpetrated against our nation for its anticommunist confrontation strategy.

The South Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty of 1953 was the systematic device to establish this land as a military base for U.S. aggression against the continent.

The U.S. anticommunist cold war strategy, which escalated the war in Indochina in the 1960's, surfaced as a divide-and-rule strategy and the strategic value of South Korea was pronounced as the second anticommunist front directly linked to Vietnam.

This led to an acceleration of military buildup, an acclimatization of fascist dictatorship, the continuation of the extreme tension between the North and South, and to the structuralization of consciousness of North-South confrontation. This was the unfortunate destiny shouldered by South Korea, an anticommunist beachhead of the United States.

The basic policy of the United States in the 1970's, which was bent on averting the failure of its Asian policy, was the Nixon Doctrine. In parallel with the change in U.S. policy designed to pit one Asian country against another, the strategic position of South Korea was reassessed as a defense wall to assure Japan's security, as a center-piece directly linked to the security of Northeast Asia, and as the final defense line of the United States. As a result, U.S. policy toward South Korea was finalized in the form of a policy of two Koreas and the tragic fate of a perpetuation of the division cast a darker gloom on the nation.

This deplorable development -- our consanguineous people were forced to remain divided forever into two in order to keep the U.S. sphere of influence in the Pacific in place -- was nothing but a benevolence presented to South Korea as a gift by the United States.

The U.S. world strategy, which entered the 1980's with ominous red signs of doom, was radically changed to an adventurous war policy and is now rapidly changing to a policy of attaching significance to the Pacific.

The stage for U.S. overseas expansion is shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific and U.S. strategy designed to transfer U.S. armed forces to the West is being changed into one that will transfer the armed forces to the East in an emergency. Because of this, the strategic value of South Korea serving the cause of the United States has been uplifted from an area of vital interest to an area of life-or-death interest, and the Korean peninsula has been publicly recognized as a nuclear test site for a showdown of force in the 1980's.

2. The U.S. policy toward South Korea is a policy of sacrificing South Korea to serve U.S. national interests, whereas U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are a means in serving this policy.

With U.S. troops stationed in South Korea as a means, the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule has been enforced in South Korea, war preparations have been maximized, and the national division has continued. The 40-year history of the military occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the reality in South Korea are an eloquent testimony to this.

Troops of aggression have been disguised in the mask of a liberation army. It was not a dove but an eagle that landed in the liberated land of our country which was filled with the ardent aspirations for national survival 40 years ago today. The mission assigned to U.S. troops sent to the area south of the 38th parallel was not to disarm the Japanese imperialists but to get back the right to rule Korea from the Japanese in accordance with the secret Taft-Katsu agreement and to monopolize the position and the right to dominate that Japan had enjoyed in the Asian and the Pacific region.

Thus, the U.S. troops' conquest was not the conquest of a liberation army to disarm the Japanese imperialists but a conquest of a crusade army to occupy the southern half of the Korean peninsula. Their first greeting was not a speech of congratulations on the liberation but a declaration of an overwhelming military government by MacArthur far surpassing the rant uttered by Terauchi, the first governor the Japanese imperialists appointed to govern Korea, and the muzzle of their guns were pointed not at the fleeing imperialist troops but at the Korean people who were in ecstasy with national liberation.

The office name of the Japanese imperialist governor was replaced with that of the U.S. military government and the Japanese flag on the flagstaff with the U.S. Stars and Stripes.

We were robbed of our liberation in this manner and our people were shackled to the domination by the Stars and Stripes the instant they were freed from the domination of the Japanese flag.

With the declaration of the U.S. military government, the Korean people's sovereign self-ruling rights were abolished, the progressive political parties and organizations were outlawed in the wake of the incident of counterfeit money printed by a printing company, a copy of Hitler's parliamentary hall incident, and all civil rights were abrogated after some 500 evil laws had been legislated.

In the face of such a stark reality, (Mark Gaines), the U.S. war correspondent, had to confess: We were not a liberating army. We rushed to Korea to conquer it. From the day we landed in Korea, we acted as an enemy of the Korean people.

U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are now chasing after the chimera of camouflaging the venomous fangs of the occupation troops and of painting it as a dazzling document of agreement with the help of the South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty. This is absurd.

The South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty that U.S. troops came up with was nothing but a mask they themselves created and put on their faces 8 years after they occupied South Korea. It is a carbon copy of the treaty of the Japanese annexation of Korea of the past, and it legalized Korea's unilateral duty, obedience, and sacrifice to the unilateral rights, demands, and interests of the United States.

Article 4 of the South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty stipulates that South Korea grant the United States the right to station its Army, Navy, and Air Force in South Korea and that the United States accept this right. And the items of understanding of the U.S. Congress, which ratified this treaty, make it clear that the United States will station its Army in South Korea on the basis of its own judgment and rights.

Then, how can U.S. troops stationed in South Korea be troops stationed in accordance with an agreement? U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are not ones that are stationed in accordance with an agreement but are completely aggressive troops that are now occupying this land illegally. They are stationed in South Korea not because of their duty stipulated in the treaty but on the basis of their unilateral rights. It is not South Korea but the United States that determines where U.S. troops will be stationed, how many will be stationed, and what kind of weapons they will be equipped with. U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are not subject to restrictions in terms of time and space. It is in South Korea today where the time limit of 99 years for borrowing land sites for military bases, which has been a custom since the old colonial period, and even the concept of leased territory are completely discarded.

If U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea based on an agreement, they should be within the jurisdiction of South Korea which allows them to be stationed. However, U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are not within the jurisdiction of South Korea but have positioned themselves above the jurisdiction of South Korea, not inside the legal boundaries of South Korea but outside them. Whereas U.S. troops stationed in Japan and West Germany, both countries defeated in World War II, are under the jurisdiction of these countries, although in name only, U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are outside territorial jurisdiction.

At no time in the history of the East and West have occupied troops, regarding the people of the host country as game, hunted them in peaceful times. However, U.S. troops forcefully occupying South Korea shot to death a girl picking herbs calling her a peasant and have trained military dogs to bite peasants weeding the rice paddies, calling them wild dogs and then shooting them to death. They do this kind of thing on a routine, daily basis.

The issue is that the judges presiding over trials of such criminals have always been the commanders of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, and it has never been the culprit that stands trial but the victims, and those who have been subject to bitter experiences are not the culprits but the victims.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied the Philippines under the mask of liberators have, in the history of the late 19th century, the stigma of being criminals through their massacre of some 60,000 people, one-sixth of the population, on Luzon Island. The massacre was carried out under the orders of a commander of the occupied troops, who said: We do not need prisoners of war. The more you kill, the happier I will be.

U.S. troops who occupied South Korea in the 1940's under the mask of liberators exceeded the crimes committed in the Philippines by killing 70,000 residents of Cheju Island under the orders of the U.S. military governor, who said: What the United States needs is not the residents of the Cheju Island but its land.

Even if we have to kill the entire population of Cheju Island, we must secure the island.

In the 1980's, none other than these people once again instigated another unprecedented tragic event, which will remain tragic for thousands of years to come, by driving the South Korean Army under their command to submerge a great city with a population of 800,000 in a sea of death and blood -- in the great operation of massacre against the residents of Kwangju City -- by issuing an order to quell the riot in that city with iron fists.

The history of atrocities by occupiers in the first half of the 20th century was created by the Hitler troops occupying Europe and by the Japanese forces in the Pacific, the history of savagery by occupiers in the second half of the century is being created in South Korea which is occupied by U.S. troops.

The Colonial Ruling Troops Under the Cloak of the Alliance of Blood

The U.S. troops in South Korea disguise their true nature behind their blood alliance with South Korea. However, a horrible dagger is hidden under the mask of this blood alliance. Today, the U.S. troops in South Korea possess and exercise all rights in its colony South Korea. The U.S. policy of dominating South Korea is primarily implemented through the military domination of South Korea and realized with subordinative relations with the South Korean Armed Forces as an axis. The South Korean Army, the prerogative of supreme command over which is possessed by the U.S. troops, is a lackey not defending its own people but protecting the interests of the U.S. monopoly capital, a mercenary army that is dragged into others' combat sites as operational forces, and a detached corps that is mobilized not for the security of the nation but for that of the United States.

The U.S. troops, which hold the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean Army, are primarily behind-the-scenes forces which decide political affairs and which even effect the South Korean regime. They are the sponsor of the South Korean dictatorial regime. An interim government was formed in the office of the U.S. military government even before the election law was enacted; the state name Republic of Korea and the constitution were deliberated by the White House even before elections were held; and the first U.S. ambassador to South Korea was appointed a week before the Republic of Korea was founded. The 10 May separate election was a formal function aimed at attaching the label of legitimacy to this maneuver. The election was not an election reflecting the will of the people, but a function relying on military violence through the mobilization of the U.S. troops in South Korea.

The U.S. troops are the guardian deity of the South Korean dictatorial regime. Thanks to the U.S. troops, the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime, which represents the interests of the privileged class accounting for only 3 percent of the entire population, has been able to maintain its existence hostile to the people, who account for 97 percent of the population. The U.S. troops in South Korea are decisive behind-the-scenes forces which hold the destiny of the South Korean dictator in their hands and manipulate the power in South Korea. Not the people but the U.S. Forces commander decides the fate of the president in South Korea.

Syngman Rhee was a bastard of MacArthur, Pak Chong-hui was a bastard of (Magruder), and Chon Tu-hwan is a bastard of Wickham. As political crises have become more serious, the U.S. troops in South Korea have had greater influence. As their influence has become greater, South Korean politics have become more pro-U.S., militaristic, dictatorial, and reactionary.

The U.S. troops in South Korea are a foundation for protecting the infiltration into South Korea by the U.S. monopoly capital, a factor that accelerates the militarization of the South Korean economy, and a troublemaker that increases the military burden of the South Korean masses. The existence of the U.S. troops in South Korea enables the U.S. monopoly capital to infiltrate into South Korea, the spread of the monopoly capital over South Korea enables the U.S. troops to be stationed in South Korea forever. The U.S. monopoly enterprises extol the U.S. troops in South Korea as a bulwark defending the commercial interests of the United States, and the South Korean rulers welcome the presence of the U.S. monopoly capital in South Korea as an existence equivalent to a few infantry divisions.

Because of the existence of some 40,000 U.S. troops, one-third of the people are forced to be conscripted and huge expenditures totaling \$1 billion every year are secured through the blood tax of the people to maintain the U.S. troops.

The United States, which stated during the Spanish-American War that it would not try to take even an inch of Cuba, stayed there as colonial ruling troops after the war and ruled Cuba, presenting the brigandish logic that Cuba is permanently owned by the United States because it is an island made of sand and gravel flown down from the Mississippi. In this way, the U.S. troops, which crawled into this land with the excuse of disarming the Japanese imperialists, stayed as colonial ruling forces and are trying to permanently make South Korea a state of the United States with the burglarious assertion that they cannot withdraw because South Korea is needed as a frontal defense area for the United States.

The Strangler of Democracy Disguised as an Apostle of Freedom

The U.S. troops have camouflaged themselves as an apostle of freedom and a guardian deity of democracy. However, they always hold a huge club in their hand. As long as the U.S. policy toward South Korea is implemented with U.S. security interests at the center, the U.S. troops in South Korea cannot cooperate with South Korean democratic forces, but can only collude with the dictatorial forces, thus becoming not the friend but the enemy of democracy.

The United States endorsed the Yusin dictatorship under the plausible pretext of noninterference in internal affairs, has protected and backed the rule of infringing upon human rights using the excuse of South Korea's special circumstances, and has supplied pepper fog amounting to \$100 million under the double-faced propaganda that is concerned over the state of human rights in South Korea.

Democracy cannot take root in a place that is occupied by foreign aggression forces. Moreover the occupiers cannot survive without uprooting democracy. Because of the existence of the U.S. troops in South Korea, we have been deprived of the freedom of the 15 August liberation and our movement for democratization to restore this lost freedom has suffered from heartbreaking bloody massacres. Because of the U.S. troops in South Korea, the dawn of democracy as a result of the 19 April resistance was darkened in the midst of suppression, and a free republic founded in the street of the Kwangju resistance became submerged in a sea of blood. The prison without bars under the occupation of Japanese troops has become a prison without light under the occupation of U.S. troops -- today's South Korea.

Under the occupation of U.S. troops, South Korea is a wilderness known to the world as a miserable place of the 20th century where civil rights do not exist even though the masses do, and where freedom does not exist -- a dead place where democracy does not exist, and a frozen place where human rights do not exist.

The Source of War, Disguised as Forces To Preserve Peace

The U.S. troops in South Korea profess themselves to be a deterrent to war and peace forces stationed in South Korea to maintain the balance of power on the Korean peninsula and in the Far East. However, the United States originally was not an apostle of peace. The United States was founded on the policy of conquest for expansion. It went from being a debtor state to a creditor state during the bloody imperialist war.

The U.S. troops, a means for aggression against Asia, are antireunification in nature, which have denied the movement for reunification in South Korea and have blocked, with physical force, the rectification of the situation of the North-South division, and, at the same time, have infringed upon peace, seeking not the balance of power but superiority, and have increased capabilities not for deterring war but for an offensive.

The U.S. troops do not merely consist of some 40,000 soldiers, but rather are a strategic army with nearly 1 million soldiers of the South Korean Army under their command and with the U.S. 7th Fleet, the U.S. Strategic Air Force, the U.S. Army in the Pacific, and the task forces in the mainland as their support forces. The U.S. Forces commander is virtually the commander of the eastern district front who concurrently holds the position of commander of the U.S. Army in the Far East and the Pacific.

Some 1,000 nuclear weapons, whose number exceeds that of the nuclear weapons in West Germany and the density of the deployment of which is 4 times greater than that of NATO, are deployed in South Korea in an area of less than 100,000 square meters. Also, the largest nuclear base in the Far East is in South Korea. In accordance with the U.S. plan to modernize nuclear stockpile facilities, many types of strategic and tactical nuclear offensive bases are being newly constructed or expanded in Munsan, Tongduchon, Uijongbu, Taegu, Kwangju, Mt Taebak, Mt Palgong, Paengnyong-do, Chinhae, Pusan, and other places in South Korea.

The South Korean arsenals are being augmented with new nuclear weapons and are constantly supplemented with modern equipment. Neutron bombs, branded as the weapons of devils, have already been introduced, the plan to deploy cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles is being secretly pushed ahead, and the plan to move the base of B-52 strategic bombers, one of the three strategic nuclear pillars of the United States, is being realized.

At the same time, the farce of replacing 180 kinds of new equipment for the purpose of increasing the military capability of the U.S. forces in South Korea has entered a final stage, and the farce of reorganizing a light infantry division in order to develop strategic mobile power has been accelerated. Following the deployment of a Green Beret unit to wage special warfare, a new intelligence battalion under the control of the U.S. 501st military intelligence command was deployed to wage electronic warfare.

Behind the screen of the threat of southward invasion, they are working toward completing combat readiness for a northward invasion. The military system of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces has been reorganized into a tripartite combat-ready system from the quadrangular peacetime system; more than 90 percent of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces have been deployed along the truce line; and contrary to the case in Europe, nuclear weapons have been deployed in a combat-ready posture with higher priority given to these weapons than to conventional weapons.

Behind the signboard for checking a war, a 9-day war plan has been replaced by a 5-day war plan, and this 5-day war plan by a 3-day war plan, and the discussion of matters concerning a nuclear preemptive strike has become an established fact.

The U.S. forces' war plan in South Korea has transcended the scope of policy and has been put into practice. The tripartite military alliance among South Korea, Japan, and the United States, a go signal for a nuclear war, has begun to function. Tactical operational and intelligence communication systems among the U.S. forces, the South Korean Army, and Japan's Self-Defense Forces have been unified and become ready for an emergency case, and the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command has been quickly turned into a joint South Korea-U.S.-Japan command. This is the dangerous aspect of the tripartite military alliance system that has reached the final stage of completion.

The "Team Spirit" exercise has already transcended the scope of a military exercise, has developed into a quasi-war act, and has expanded into an expansive nuclear war exercise from a local nuclear war exercise. Just as [name and title indistinct] foreigner noted, the "Team Spirit" exercise in which the strategic command participants envisage a nuclear war, and in the course of the joint military exercise, the capability for the use of nuclear weapons has reached the stage of completion.

Because of the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea, which has posed as a peace-maintaining force, the fuse of a nuclear war is being lit in this land instead of war being checked. In place of the clean air of peace, the odor of fiery war has increased on the entire Korean peninsula and in the Far East.

The U.S. nuclear umbrella is not designed to protect Seoul but designed to protect Washington by sacrificing Seoul. The policy of attaching importance to South Korea is not designed to protect South Korea but designed to protect U.S. interests in the Middle East and Europe by strategically sacrificing South Korea.

South Korea has been turned into a nuclear air raid base in a counterstrike zone as a result of its becoming a U.S. nuclear preemptive strike base, and the Korean peninsula has come to be placed at the crossroads of nuclear disasters as a result of its being designated as a U.S. nuclear test ground.

Even the souls of those who protected the country lament and denounce from the grave this unprecedented situation, and mountains, rivers, grass, and trees deplore this situation.

The United States is not an angel with which we can share our destiny, but a devil. It is not an ally with which we can live under the same sky, but is an arch enemy.

The 40 years of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces have been 40 years of crime -- 40 years of bringing not [word indistinct] but control, not democracy but fascism, not reunification but division, not peace but the crisis of war.

Dependence on foreign forces is a path toward national ruin. Throughout time and in all the countries of the world, the people who depended on others did not advance. The people who tried to receive benefits from others were degraded into slaves without exception. In order to usher in the future of national revival in the present age of national ruin, we should be self-sufficient instead of depending on others and should save the people from foreign aggression by joining efforts with the people instead of confronting the people.

Becoming aware of oneself as the master of one's own destiny and living as a member of the people after rediscovering and returning to the people and living as the master of history are a way toward freeing oneself and the people.

The wolf hates to give up meat in its mouth. If one believes that the United States, while trying to create an empire in the Pacific region, will voluntarily withdraw sometime in the future, leaving its bases in South Korea, its stronghold, he is only deceiving himself and will be caught in his own trap. Only by relentlessly waging the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle can we banish the U.S. imperialists from this land and achieve national independence.

By totally rallying around an anti-U.S. banner of independence, all the fellow countrymen in this land who love the country and the people should set South Korea, which has gone to ruin because of pro-U.S. toadyism, right through the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and should unfold the new chapter of the history of the autonomous people free from foreign forces, from traitors, and from division.

Yankees, go home!

DJP OPPOSITION TO CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION DECRIED

SK160955 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0840 GMT 12 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 12 September commentary: "The DJP's Countermeasures for the National Assembly, Which Run Counter to Democracy"]

[Text] Prior to the regular National Assembly session, which is scheduled to be held in South Korea in the middle of this month, the DJP discussed countermeasures. The countermeasures discussed at an expanded meeting of party post-holders held early this month can be summarized in two points: The first is to foil a plan for revising the Constitution to provide for a direct presidential election -- the plan that the DJP expects that the opposition party will put forth. The second is to pass a bill for the campus stabilization law -- the bill that the DJP has drafted.

It is said that the DJP will formulate relevant tactics by organizing a 2-day seminar for all party-affiliated national assemblymen before the convocation of the regular National Assembly session, in order to prevent the opposition party from demanding the revision of the Constitution to provide for direct presidential elections and to seek a way toward legislating a bill for the campus stabilization law. At the 177th extraordinary National Assembly session held at the end of August, the DJP said that it would help smoothly resolve difficult pending issues through dialogue with the opposition parties. This was, in fact, empty talk. Behind the curtain of this empty talk, the DJP resorted to trickery in order to strengthen a foundation for dictatorship.

A demand for revising the Constitution to provide for direct presidential elections was advanced a long time ago by the South Korean people, by those out of office, and by political and social circles as a fundamental demand for preventing the ruler from making decisions in an arbitrary and despotic manner and to realize democratization.

The system of indirect presidential elections was concocted by the previous dictator to extend the term of office after receiving serious blows through loss to a candidate from the opposition faction by five votes in the seventh presidential election, held in 1971. The present ruler concocted his victory in the election by following the indirect election system -- the system of electing the president through the use of specially selected personnel -- the legacy of the previous dictator.

Naturally, the indirect election system, which bolsters the dictator's long-term office by usurping all voters' suffrage rights, has been rejected and denounced in South Korea.

The DJP has desperately opposed constitutional revision to provide for direct election of the president, saying that such a revision is not desirable because it would create social disorder. The social disorder created in South Korea is not the product of the discussion of matters concerning the revision of the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the president, but is, rather, the product of dictatorial rule violating human and civil rights.

If the voters' suffrage rights were guaranteed, turbulent public opinion would be reconciled. If public opinion were reconciled, society would be stabilized.

Although the DJP has raved that constitutional revision is not necessary because power will be transferred peacefully at the expiration of the terms, this is an excuse for avoiding constitutional revision. None of the successive dictators in South Korea voluntarily withdrew at the expiration of their terms. In an election campaign speech the previous dictator made on January 8, 1971, 3 days before the election, he said that he was running for the presidency for the last time. However, he did not withdraw until his death. There is no guarantee that the present dictator will withdraw at the expiration of his term. His continuous usurpation of the voter's suffrage rights while advocating the peaceful transfer of power is the expression of a will not to withdraw. If he has no intention to continuously remain in power, why does he desperately oppose the revision of the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the president, which the masses have demanded?

The strengthening of fascist measures in South Korea today is a sign that there is no possibility for a peaceful transfer of power.

In order to realize the peaceful transfer of power, we should, first of all, guarantee the democratization of social and political life. The democratization of society involves the course by which the masses, who were once removed from the stage of history, become the masters of history and restore and exercise their rights as social beings.

When social and political life is stabilized, with the realization of democratization as the momentum, the peaceful transfer of power will be feasible. Preaching the peaceful transfer of power while hindering democratization by concocting evil laws, and while causing political defects to develop in society by strengthening dictatorship, is a sophistry that violates reason.

The campus stabilization law, the legislation of which the DJP is busily seeking, is designed to block the students' patriotic advance movement, which has shook the foundations of the fascist regime and threatened long-term power. The campus stabilization law, which will give substantial judicial rights to the Ministry of Education on the pretext of ending campus disturbances, which will turn the campuses into a collective camp by converting university professors and employees into prison guards, which will bind patriotic students who demand democracy under legal control under the pretext of guiding them by describing them as troublesome students, and which will systematically block and suppress their patriotic advance movement, is an evil law denying the campuses freedom and turning them into prisons.

The DJP was forced to temporarily withhold action regarding legislation of the campus stabilization law at the extraordinary National Assembly session held in August because public opinion at home and abroad had strongly opposed this law since its disclosure to the world, due to its anti-educational and fascist content. Having withheld legislation of the campus stabilization law, the oppressors have ransacked student organization at universities by laying investigation networks on the campuses and have suppressed resistance forces by trampling the campuses underfoot through the arrest of core members of the democratic movement.

They are now busily working toward legislating this law. No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, said that the party will concentrate on extending the scope of national consensus concerning the campus stabilization law, revealing a hidden intention to pass the law suppressing the campuses at the National Assembly at any cost in the name of the people.

Having unilaterally passed the antipopular additional budget for this year at the extraordinary National Assembly session, which concluded at the end of August, a budget that passed despite the opposition of all opposition national assemblymen, the DJP will possibly try to concoct the campus stabilization law at the regular National Assembly session by using the same method as that used at the extraordinary National Assembly session. However, its self-righteousness will not work smoothly. If the DJP passes the campus stabilization law by force, abusing the privilege of securing more than half of the seats at the National Assembly, it will bring about the outcome of pouring oil on the antidictatorial struggle by evoking greater resistance from the masses.

The democratization of the campuses and society is the urgent demand of the present age. Those concerned will not be able to check, through violence, the current trend toward democracy. Successive dictators in South Korea, who resorted to despotism, were, without exception, not safe. The South Korean rulers should naturally draw a lesson from history. The campus stabilization law should be repealed, and the just demand of students for the democratization of the campuses and society should be met.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS REPLIES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

SK140451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to party and state leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of greetings sent to him on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation.

The reply messages were sent to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Comrade Vidoje Serckevic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Comrade Pal Losoncz, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the

State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Kayson Phomvihon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the LPDR; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Brigadier Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic; and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

In the reply messages President Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks to them for their warm congratulations on the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation and their high estimation of the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction and their firm support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

He also expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and these countries would constantly strengthen and develop in the idea of independence against imperialism.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

SK150355 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] On 10 September, Kwon Hui-kyong, our country's ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a press conference at the embassy in connection with the announcement of the DPRK Government's letter of appeal to the governments of countries of the world on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. Placed at the forefront of the site of the press conference was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The press conference was attended by reporters from Soviet newspapers, news agencies, broadcast stations, and magazines.

At the press conference, Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong made a statement. Introducing the DPRK Government's letter of appeal, he stressed: To remove tension in Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country we should, more than anything, effect the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the adoption of our side's resolution on Korea at the 30th UN General Assembly session. This resolution foresees the dismantling of the United Nations Command in South Korea, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea under the signboard of the United Nations, and the alleviation of tension between the North and South. However, none of the provisions of this resolution has been implemented. This is why today the voices of the world calling for the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea as demanded by the resolution of the UN General Assembly are increasing.

In conclusion, after expressing deep gratitude to the Soviet Communist Party, people, and government, which have consistently asserted the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and have actively made efforts for its realization, he expressed his firm belief that the Soviet press and other media will further increase their voices calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

At the press conference, he answered questions raised by reporters

RALLY IN NORTH HAMGYONG WELCOMES SOVIET GROUP

SK141050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Working people in Rajin City, North Hamgyong Province, held a meeting on September 12 and warmly welcomed the Soviet maritime provincial friendship delegation headed by Anatoliy Lisurenko [as received], first vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Provincial Soviet.

Kim Tu-sam, chairman of the Rajin City Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, spoke that the Korean-Soviet friendship sealed in blood in the course of the protracted struggle and constantly developed on the basis of fraternity and alliance has been brought to a new, higher stage with the historic meetings and talks between President Kim Il-song and the Soviet party and state leaders last year as an occasion and is now further developing in all fields.

The Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev are resolutely struggling to complete the construction of a developed socialist society, strengthen the friendship with the peoples of socialist countries and the world progressive peoples and defend world peace on the basis of the Leninist foreign policy, he said.

Speaking next, Anatoliy Lisurenko said: Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a powerful, developing and prospering country which makes a due contribution to the struggle to consolidate peace in Asia and develop the process of the world revolution. These successes have been achieved under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean communists and the prominent activist of the international communist movement.

The Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union adhere to an invariable line to develop and consolidate the friendship and cooperation with the WPK and the fraternal Korean people, the speaker noted. The struggle of the DPRK people to reunify their country on a peaceful and democratic basis is supported by the Soviet people, he stressed.

KANG SONG-SAN MEETS SOVIET STATE PLANNING GROUP

SK160511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- Premier Kang Song-san met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Soviet State Planning Committee led by its Vice-Chairman V.Ye. Biryukov at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on September 15.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission Hong Song-nam; Vice-Minister of Railways Kim Si-ho; Vice-Minister of Land and Marine Transport Choe Un-hak; Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and Soviet Trade Representative in Pyongyang Nikita Zhukov.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIST

Meeting With Ho Tam

SK150903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 14 met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with industrialist Den Kawakatsu, chairman and president of the Nankai Electric Railway Company, Ltd., Japan, and his party at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present on the occasion was Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade.

Received by Kim Il-song

SK150925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today industrialist Den Kawakatsu, chairman and president of the Nankai Electric Railway Company, Ltd., Japan and his party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Pak Nam-ki, member of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee, and Yi Song-nok, chairman of the Korean Society for Promotion of Asian Trade.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Den Kawakatsu presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

KYODO Report

OW160851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept 16 (KYODO) -- North Korean President Kim Il-song, in a meeting with a Japanese business leader Sunday, sought Japan's cooperation in economic development of his country.

But Kim said North Koreans and Japanese should be careful in promoting economic cooperation not to irritate South Korea and other countries and people in Japan objecting to such contact between the two countries.

Kim's attitude was described as "extremely flexible" by Japanese sources here.

The North Korean Government and communist party leader made the request in a meeting with Den Kawakatsu, board chairman of Nankai Electric Railway in Osaka, western Japan.

Known as an advocate of pushing relations between Japan and China even when there were no diplomatic ties between the two countries, Kawakatsu visited Pyongyang as the first Japanese business leader to do so.

During the two-hour meeting over lunch in a government guesthouse, Kim specifically mentioned marine product processing, nonferrous metal processing, and light industries as areas in which North Korea desires Japan's assistance.

He also suggested a joint venture in tobacco production for export to Siberia and northeastern China, according to Japanese businessmen accompanying Kawakatsu. They quoted Kim as telling Kawakatsu: "If we begin bilateral economic cooperation with a project like this, (South Korea) or any third country will not be irritated."

Recognizing South Korea as the only legitimate government on the Korean peninsula, Japan does not have diplomatic relations with North Korea.

Also in the meeting, Kim expressed his country's wish to import metal processing and high-pressure pipe plants from Japan. He favors introducing Japanese-made facilities even if they have no price edge over plants produced in other countries, according to the Japanese businessmen. Kim made the positive gesture of promoting bilateral economic relations obviously as part of North Korea's new policy aimed at expanding relations with other countries.

In a meeting Saturday, Politburo member Ho Tam, former foreign minister, said North Korea desires to promote economic, cultural and personnel exchanges with Japan and asked Kawakatsu to relay Pyongyang's intention to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Presents Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK150928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Industrialist Den Kawakatsu, chairman and president of the Nankai Electric Railway Company, Ltd., Japan, on a visit to our country presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Chairman and President Den Kawakatsu.

PRC POLICE GROUP ENDS VISIT; RECEPTION HOSTED

SK160527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen hosted a reception Sunday evening at the Ongnyu restaurant upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force and its art troupe.

Invited there were Vice-Minister of Public Security Kwak Po-kyong and other officials concerned and artistes. Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Commander of the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force Li Lianxiu and the members of the art troupe headed by Director of its Political Department Gu Tiankui.

The reception was addressed by Li Lianxiu and Kwak Po-kyong.

KONG CHIN-TAE MEETS ETHIOPIAN TECHNICAL GROUP

SK130527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae Thursday met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the Ethiopian technical and energy delegation headed by Tesfalidet Hagos, general director of power station construction of Socialist Ethiopia. Present on the occasion was Yi Yun-il, vice-chairman of the State Construction Commission.

PYONGYANG RALLY MARKS ETHIOPIAN PARTY FOUNDING

SK120545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held at the Chollima House of Culture Wednesday on the first anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and 11th anniversary of the victory of the People's Revolution in Ethiopia.

Present at the meeting were Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission and chairman of the Korean Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With Ethiopia, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, personages concerned and working people in the city. Mesfin Tase, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Ethiopian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. The meeting adopted a letter to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

SK111045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 10, sent a message of greetings to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

On the 11th anniversary of the victory of people's revolution in Ethiopia, he extended warm congratulations to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Government and the friendly people of Socialist Ethiopia on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and himself.

Noting that after the victorious revolution, the Ethiopian people under the correct leadership of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam have made big strides in their struggle to eliminate exploitation and oppression, backwardness and poverty and create a new life under the banner of socialism, the message says:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes registered by the Ethiopian people in their efforts to firmly defend the gains of revolution, lay the material and technical foundations for socialist construction and reconstruct economy and culture, rallied firmly around their vanguard, the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, and extend firm solidarity to your just cause.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Ethiopian people great success in the struggle to found a People's Democratic Republic in the near future, achieve national prosperity and realize the total liberation and unity of Africa in response to the programmatic tasks set forth at the inaugural congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

I express my conviction that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the Korean and Ethiopian peoples will further expand and develop in future on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

JIJI CITED ON HO TAM VISIT, POSSIBLE KIM-CHON TALKS

HK170143 Hong Kong AFP in English 0132 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 17 (AFP) -- A senior North Korean official visited Seoul in strict secrecy early this month and had talks with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, JIJI PRESS reported here today.

JIJI quoted diplomatic sources as saying that Ho Tam, former North Korean foreign minister and currently chairman of Pyongyang's Commission for Peaceful Reunification of Korea, arrived in Seoul on September 4 for a three-day visit.

Mr Ho Tam also met with Mr Chang Se-tong, chief of South Korea's Security Planning Department (formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency), the Japanese news agency said.

Details of the talks were not available because of the strict blackout imposed by South Korean law, the sources were quoted as saying. But the visit was expected to extend the two Koreas' non-political dialogue launched last year into political areas as Mr Ho Tam is the highest ranking Pyongyang official in charge of unification efforts, they said.

Mr Ho Tam, a member of the labor [as received] party's Politburo, is the third most powerful man in North Korea after president Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il who is North Korean labor party secretary.

The sources indicated that there is a possibility of talks between President Chon and North Korean President Kim Il-song to take place before the end of this year, possibly in October as President Chon has canceled his plan to attend the 40th anniversary meeting of the United Nations.

North Korea has attended the inter-Korean economic meeting, the South-North Red Cross conference and other meeting on non-political issues.

But this was the first time since May 1972 when North and South Korea exchanged visits of high ranking officials which was followed by an announcement on July 4 of a historic agreement to end a quarter of a century of hostility and work together toward peaceful unification of the nation, the sources said.

The report also said Mr Ho Tam was accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Han Si-hae [name as received] on his Seoul visit via Panmunjom in the peace village on the Demilitarized Zone between the two countries.

The talks were held at Seoul's initiative, calling for the holding of meeting between North and South Korean officials in charge of the unification of two Koreas, they said. But South Korean authorities denied Mr Ho Tam's reported visit to Seoul for talks with South Korean leaders, the diplomatic sources said.

WOLFOWITZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE DEPARTURE

SK161305 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said Monday the purpose of U.S.-Soviet talks on the Far East was to understand each other's position better and to avoid misunderstanding on regional issues.

Wolfowitz told a news conference before leaving for Tokyo that his meetings with Soviet officials in Moscow last week were discussions rather than negotiations and that neither side had anticipated any results. "The specific contents of those Moscow discussions is by the nature diplomatic and confidential," he explained.

In reply to a question, he said the two big powers discussed general situation in East Asia, including problems of the Korean peninsula, but showed differences on how to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula. He did not elaborate, however.

Referring to the ongoing inter-Korea dialogue, the U.S. official said the Soviets have an important responsibility to encourage North Korea to take more responsible role in reducing the Korean tension. "Reduction of tensions between North and South Korea will be a benefit not only to Korean peninsula but also to all world. We have to encourage productive attitude toward the ongoing dialogue between North and South Korea," he added.

During his overnight stay here, he and Korean officials compared analyses on the regional situation and discussed many other subjects of bilateral concern.

He plans to meet with Japanese officials Tuesday to brief them on his Moscow talks.

EDITORIAL HAILS NO SIN-YONG'S UPCOMING UN ADDRESS

SK150155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "No's Speech at U.N."]

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong's scheduled speech at the 40th anniversary session of the U.N. General Assembly carries major diplomatic significance for this Republic, which has special historical ties with the world body.

The Republic of Korea owes its birth 37 years ago to the general elections supervised by the United Nations, which later declared it the only lawful government on the Korean peninsula. It also owes its survival as a free state to the 16-nation peace-keeping force which the world body dispatched to repel the north Korean aggressors during the 1950-53 Korean War. After the end of the devastating conflict, the United Nations extended a generous helping hand to rehabilitate this country from war damage.

Despite this special relationship, to our regret, the world organization has failed to admit this Republic as a member country, due to the veto power exercised by the Soviet Union reflective of north Korea's objections.

Nevertheless, it is highly significant that for the first time in the U.N.'s 40-year history, a high-level representative of the Korean government has been invited to deliver a speech at a plenary session of the General Assembly.

Prime Minister No's speech in October, therefore, will provide important momentum for Seoul to step up its U.N. diplomacy. Above all, it will help greatly in promoting a favorable atmosphere among U.N. member countries for an early admission of this Republic as a full member. The unreasonableness of north Korea's refusal to enter the world body with the south as separate but equal members should be made better known to the U.N. members.

No's address will also serve as a rare opportunity for Seoul to demonstrate its staunch peace-loving policies before the whole world as well as to solicit wider international support for its endeavor to improve relations with Pyongyang for eventual peaceful reunification through bilateral dialogue.

There may even be a chance for Prime Minister No to have some form of contact with a high-level representative from north Korea who has also been invited to address at the General Assembly. If such contact is realized, it would certainly contribute to improving Seoul-Pyongyang relations.

DKP CONVENTION HELD; YU CHI-SONG ELECTED PRESIDENT

SK130150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party yesterday elected former party president Yu Chi-song as its new president at a special national convention held at the party's headquarters on Yoido. With the election of the new leader, the party normalized its function which has been inactive since the party expelled its president Cho Yun-hyong last April.

At the national convention attended by some 200 delegates, the party adopted a resolution which calls for the revision of the present Constitution in such a way as to elect future presidents by direct voting. It also decided to form a special organization to seek a merger with the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

The DKP, which was the main opposition party with 81 seats in the 11th National Assembly, suffered a dramatic setback in the Feb. 12 general election. More than 30 of its lawmakers defected to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party last April, turning it into a splinter party with only three Assembly seats.

NKDP LAWMAKERS FACE ARREST IF SUMMONSES IGNORED

SK150221 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The Seoul District Prosecution indicated yesterday that it would arrest Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, both from the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], for investigation should they continue to defy issued summonses.

The prosecution office said it sent subpoenas to the two lawmakers yesterday asking them to show up at the office at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

If they do not comply with the prosecution summons, senior prosecutor Choe Hwan said the prosecution will send a second summons. If the second calling is ignored by the two lawmakers, the prosecution has no other alternative but to make arrests for investigation, he said.

The two lawmakers, who have been criminally booked for their alleged "instigating" roles in the controversial rally in front of the main gate of Korea University on Sept. 6, have already ignored police summonses twice. After failing to bring the two lawmakers to police for questioning police authorities referred the case over to prosecution authorities yesterday.

In addition to them, 12 dissidents, including 10 officials of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, were also booked in connection with the rally.

A total of 23 dissidents staged a rally in front of the school gate, chanting anti-government slogans, after being blocked by police from entering the campus "to join" a student rally, held in the auditorium of the university.

Opposition Files Complaint

SK150234 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] yesterday filed a complaint against Home Minister Chong Sok-mo and three senior police officers with the Seoul District Prosecution.

The NDP made the accusations in criticism of the police obstruction of two opposition lawmakers and members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], a dissident group, from attending a "peaceful" student rally at Korea University on Sept. 6.

The three police officials are Pak Pae-kun, director general of the National Police Headquarters, Kang Min-chang, superintendent of the Seoul City Police, and Yi Sun-il, head of the Songbuk Police Station.

In the written accusation, the NDP claimed that the accused violated Articles 2 and 14 of the Law on Assembly and Demonstration and Article 123 of the Criminal Code. Articles 2 and 14 of the Law on Assembly and Demonstration prescribe that "no one shall use violent force, menace or other means for the purpose of interrupting a peaceful assembly or demonstration." "Any military person, prosecutor or policeman who violates the abovementioned clause shall be sentenced to a prison term of up to 10 years."

Article 123 of the Criminal Code stipulates that "in case a government official abuses his power to impede a person's right to exercise such expression, he shall be sentenced to a prison term of up to five years and or have his civil rights suspended for up to 10 years."

The accusation was written by three vice presidents Yang Sun-chik, Kim Sun-han and Yi Chong-chae, and lawyer Assemblymen Pak Han-sang, Chang Ki-wuk, and Mok Yo-sang. Rep. Chang submitted it to the Seoul District Prosecution at around noon.

Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong of the NDP and about 20 members of the CPD visited Korea University on Sept. 6 to take part in a symposium of political themes at the auditorium. However, they were blocked by policemen at the main gate of the university. Later the police booked them for violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration by attempting to instigate student activism.

REPORT ON ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

SK120122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Korea and Zaire agreed on the need to accelerate the expansion of economic relations between them in a foreign ministers' meeting yesterday.

During an hour-long meeting, Minister Yi Won-kyong and Minister Mokolo Wa Mpombo shared the view that the two friendly countries could greatly expand the bilateral trade by taking advantage of their highly complimentary economies.

The two countries registered a two-way trade of some \$14 million during last year. The trade volume has been rapidly increasing since 1980, recording an annual growth of over 90 percent.

Minister Yi showed appreciation for Zaire's support of the Republic of Korea in the recent non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting in Angola and requested for more cooperation of the African country for Korea in the United Nations and other international forums. Minister Mokolo expressed the hope that a large number of Korean firms would participate in the economic development projects his country is implementing.

The minister came here Tuesday at the invitation of Minister Yi. He called on Prime Minister No Sin-yong earlier yesterday and attended the second meeting of Korea-Zaire Joint Committee in the afternoon. He will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan today.

Korea and Zaire established diplomatic relations in 1963. The binational ties have been growing vastly, especially since the visit to Korea by President Mobutu Sese Seko in June, 1982. Zaire has also been keeping diplomatic relations with north Korea since 1972.

Officials from the two countries, meanwhile, sought ways of promoting substantial relations in the joint committee opened yesterday.

The Korean delegation was led by Foreign Minister Yi and included Amb. Chon Sun-kyu to Zaire and Hyon Hui-kang, director-general for African affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Mokolo led the Zairian delegation which consisted of Mba'a Bajika, chief of the Asian and Oceanic Division, and protocol officer Banza Mukonkole, both at the Foreign Ministry; Munga Mibindo, president of the National Electric Co; and Dr. Mafulu Mudingombi, counselor at Zairian embassy in Tokyo.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS RESULTS OF WEEK'S FIGHTING

BK131023 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 85

[From "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Text] During last week's 7 battles throughout the country, we put out of action 95 enemy elements, killing 8 on the spot, capturing 19, wounding 1, and forcing 27 enemy soldiers and 41 misled persons to surrender to the revolutionary authorities. We seized 16 assorted weapons, 21 mines, 50 kg of rice, and some war materiel.

It is remarkable that hundreds of misled persons have successively returned to the fold. For example, in Siem Reap Province, 320 misled persons, including 214 Pol Potists; in Kompong Thom Province, 62 misled persons, including 61 Pol Potists; and in Kompong Cham Province, 8 misled persons, including 7 Pol Potists, have turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities.

SAY PHUTHANG RECEIVES SOVIET PUBLISHING GROUP

BK110959 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Sep (SPK) -- Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State, recently received in Phnom Penh a group of Soviet experts led by Aleksandr Sergey Ivanov, head of the International Department of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing, and Book Selling.

In the presence of Men Sam-an, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the KPRP Central Committee; and Yuriy I. Razdukhov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Cambodia, Say Phuthang, also chairman of the Organization Commission of the KPRP Central Committee, warmly thanked the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for having given a positive response to the request for assistance of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat in the field of publishing. He warmly congratulated the group of Soviet experts for its research work on modern publishing in Cambodia. According to him, this represents a new manifestation of the closer and fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

On his part, Aleksandr Sergey Ivanov said he was happy with the great achievements recorded by the Cambodian people in every field under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP. He pledged to do his best to carry out the established plan.

The group of Soviet experts left Phnom Penh on Monday at the end of its 2-week visit to Cambodia. During its stay, it visited a number of cultural and economic establishments.

1,026 'MISLED PERSONS' SURRENDER IN BATTAMBANG

BK140652 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] During the 1st 6 months of this year, 1,026 misled persons have repented and turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities in Battambang Province, bringing along 336 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel.

The revolutionary authorities and people in the province warmly welcomed and helped these returnees by giving them tools and land with which to earn their living within production solidarity groups -- like all other people throughout the country. The returnees thanked the party and state for being kind to misled persons and pledged to abide by the policies of the party and state.

VONADK: SFRY MINISTER'S REPLY TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK161019 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 15 Sep 85

[21 August message from Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic to Khieu Samphan,
Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs]

[Text] Your Excellency:

I would like to express thanks for the message you sent me on the situation in Cambodia and the issues related to your country both at the conference of the nonaligned foreign ministers, which was recently held in Luanda, and at the forthcoming 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

Yugoslavia will continue to support fully the struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK against the interference of and occupation by foreign military forces. Yugoslavia supports a political solution to conflicts in Southeast Asia based on the resolutions of the United Nations and those of the International Conference on Kampuchea, which demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia, respect for the Cambodian people's right to choose freely their government and political regime without outside interference, and respect for Democratic Kampuchea's independence and status as a non-aligned country. Yugoslavia will not accommodate any suggestion contrary to the principle that there should be no foreign interference in another country through the use of force. Standing on the UN Charter and nonaligned principles, which forbid the use of force and interference in another state's sovereignty and independence, we will always oppose one country's forcing another to accept an act of aggression. We will not recognize the result of such an action.

Despite the fact that foreign forces are occupying Cambodia, Yugoslavia still demands respect for Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate rights and will fully support the CGDK, led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. We would like to reaffirm to you that, based on our principled stand, we will continue to support a peaceful and just solution to the Cambodian issue that respects the principles of the nonaligned countries and is in accordance with the UN Charter and the irrevocable rights of the Cambodian people. This is our stand, at normal times as at the conference of the nonaligned ministers.

Please accept my high consideration.

[Dated] 21 August 1985

[Signed] Raif Dizdarevic, foreign minister of the SFRY

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 SEP

BK101342 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Vientiane, September 10 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba CC led by Raul Vivo Valdes, member of the party CC, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to the Lao PDR.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Somlat Chanthamat, member of the LPRP CC and head of its Propaganda and Training Board, and other senior officials. Cuban Ambassador M.U. Garcia Vazquez was also among the welcomers.

Meets Phoumi Vongvichit

BK120604 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 September, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Raul Vivo Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, which is currently visiting the LPDR.

The guests and host conversed in an atmosphere of close friendship and exchanged views on many issues concerning the situation in each country. Phoumi Vongvichit and Raul Vivo Valdes highly appreciated the delegation's visit to the LPDR, a visit significantly contributing to the further development and strengthening of the relations of fraternal friendship between the two parties, states, and people of Laos and Cuba.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES NEW CSSR AMBASSADOR

BK120504 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 September, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from Jiri Myslivecek, newly-designated ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the LPDR, who has just presented his credentials to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR.

Kaysone Phomvihan talked with the guest in an atmosphere of close, fraternal friendship. He wished the new CSSR ambassador success in performing his duty to contribute positively to further promoting and expanding the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the LPDR and the CSSR.

PREM 'LIKELY' TO CUT SHORT TRIP TO U.S.

BK170053 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is likely to cut short his trip to the United States and Europe because of domestic matters, including an apparently imminent Cabinet reshuffle.

Reliable government sources said that officials are working to rearrange the Premier's itinerary to enable him to return to Bangkok earlier than scheduled. He leaves Bangkok for the U.S. next Tuesday on a trip which was initially planned to last more than 20 days.

Despite speculation that a reshuffle was likely before Gen Prem's departure, the sources said changes in the Cabinet were more likely after his return.

Reporters bombarded Gen Prem with questions about the reshuffle issue when he left Government House yesterday evening, but he declined to comment. "I am not going to answer any question," he said tersely.

Government sources said it appeared likely that the National Democracy Party (NDP) -- whose leader Gen Triangsak Chamanan was allegedly involved in last Monday's coup bid -- would be dropped from the coalition. While this would leave three parties in the coalition, the Government would still have a convincing majority in the House of Representatives.

Social Action, the biggest pro-government party, commands 101 votes, and the other two coalition partners, the Democrats and Prachakon Thai, 57 and 34 votes respectively. This gives the three parties a combined strength of 192 votes, 30 more than half the 324 House seats.

The sources yesterday dismissed the possibility that the Opposition Chat Thai Party would be included in a new cabinet because of the difficulty of reaching a formula acceptable to both it and the current coalition partners. Chat Thai has 108 MP's and any demand for a share of Cabinet posts in proportion to its House membership was unlikely to be accepted by the current coalition partners, the sources said.

Mr Pongphon Adireksan, son of Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan, told reporters yesterday that there had been no talks between his father and Gen Prem on the possibility of including the party in a new Cabinet.

U.S. COUNSELED AGAINST ASYLUM FOR COUP PLOTTERS

BK131215 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Phichian Khurathong: "About Colonel Manun Rupkhachon's Request for Political Asylum"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department is considering whether to give Colonel Manun Rupkhachon and his two colleagues political asylum. According to a source of the newspaper THE NATION, the United States is hesitating because the coup, led by Col Manun, resulted in the death of two famous NBC reporters. The deaths could cause resentment among Americans and, therefore, could lead the U.S. Government to decide against giving asylum.

In addition, the U.S. Government is probably considering how the Prem government might react if it gave asylum to Manun and his colleagues.

For this reason, the Thai Government should clearly state its thinking on this issue. The Thai Government must clarify to the U.S. Government that Manun's case is different from that of Kim Tae-chung or Nelson Mandela. Kim and Mandela are victims of political actions caused by their legitimate struggle for democracy -- struggles in keeping with U.S. and Western standards. Therefore, U.S. political asylum to Kim was appropriate.

However, the case of Col Manun is different. Because the United States and West European countries uphold human rights and democratic administrative systems in which people enjoy full right to self-determination, they should oppose any attempt or action aimed at overthrowing democracy and the people's right to self-determination. Taking this principle into account and in order to support democracy in developing countries, the United States and Western countries should not give political asylum to individuals opposing such principles.

The United States recently rejected asylum for a leader of the Sri Lankan secessionists and deported him to India, demonstrating its opposition to the use of terrorism. The United States and Western countries should show that they also do not support a coup, which is an undemocratic and wrong use of force and violence to overthrow a government. Their opposition would be regarded as a "constructive measure" that would help forge democratic systems in developing countries.

Making it difficult for coup leaders to find political asylum abroad serves to deter future coups and helps promote the growth of democracy. What the United States and its West European friends should do is make coup plotters realize that the most suitable places for them to stay in political asylum are Nigeria, Uganda, Sudan, Paraguay, and the like -- countries stunting the growth of democracy.

This writer has nothing against any coup plotters personally, but calls for others to respect the democratic principle that provides people the right to self-determination and to determine their government and representatives in the parliament. Taking this principle into account, the United States and West European countries must help and oppose people who disregard it.

In the past 53 years of efforts to plant democracy in Thailand, we encountered 17 attempts to wither it -- an average of 1 every 3 years. This is enough of a disgrace in the eyes of other countries.

WARRANTS OUT ON LABOR SENATORS INVOLVED IN COUP

BK150700 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Sep 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Police plan to arrest labour leaders Amat Khamthetthong and Sawat Lukdot after the extraordinary session of the Parliament ends Tuesday, informed sources told THE NATION. The couple, who are suspected of being involved in last Monday's coup attempt are now protected from legal action because of their privilege as senators.

At least two labour leaders, and a former student activist, have been charged with acting against internal security. They are Nun Suthinphuk, Somchai Sisunthonwohan and Somphong Srakawi. Others on the blacklist include Itsara Ngamrot, Wichai Phonmakrut, Sanan Bunngok, Sahat Chayakun, Phaisan Kanchanapakon, Wichian Siwichian, and another labour leader identified as Kittiphong, according to the informed sources.

Sawat was captured at about 3 am Thursday and held briefly. He was released that morning because he is a senator and the Houses were in session.

The sources said that the warrants for the arrest of the two leaders of the Labour Congress of Thailand have been issued.

The arrests were made under the state of emergency which was announced during Monday's coup attempt. The emergency rule is still in force to facilitate the purge of people involved in the coup attempt.

LABOR SENATORS QUESTIONED BY POLICE ABOUT COUP

HK161106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1032 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Two Thai senators allegedly involved in last week's failed coup here met with plainclothes policemen at the conclusion of a Parliament session today, one of the senators said.

"I went to the police yesterday after reading in the newspapers that I was wanted," said Sen. Ahmat Khamthethong, who is also president of the Labor Congress of Thailand (LCT). "I wanted to show that I was innocent."

Mr Ahmat reached at his LCT office by telephone, said he and Sen. Sawat Lukdot, an LCT adviser, had arranged to meet informally with police at Parliament today. He said he was told the official investigation into the alleged involvement of some labor leaders in the coup attempt would begin tomorrow morning.

Police Major-General Kasem Saengmin, commander of the Special Branch division, had said yesterday that Mr Ahmat and Mr Sawat would be "invited for interrogation" sometime this week. He said the questioning was part of an ongoing investigation into last week's abortive coup against the government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

Police last Friday arrested three other members of the union's leadership on charges of violating an emergency decree imposed at the height of the coup attempt. The three unionists told reporters at Central Bangkok Police Station they had been told they would be freed within a week.

KARENS REJECT COUP LEADER'S BID FOR SANCTUARY

BK140054 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Alleged fugitive coup leader Wing Commander Manat Rupkhachon is believed to be still hiding in Kanchanaburi Province close to the Burmese border, reliable Border Patrol Police [BPP] sources disclosed yesterday.

The sources said that Manat was hiding in a farm belonging to a senior official of the Interior Ministry in Tambon Tha Sao, Sai Yok District, after his request to seek refuge with the Karen rebels in Burma was rejected by Major Oliver, commander of the Karens' 10th Division.

The sources said that General Bo Mya, commander-in-chief of the Karen National Union, had instructed his men to deny sanctuary to coup suspects after an experience four years ago when the Karens granted refuge to General San Chitpatima, leader of the April Fool's Day abortive coup, and caused a strain in relations with the Thai Government.

The sources said that shadowing policemen and the elite long-range patrol unit of the Army searched in vain at a border mine on Thursday in the belief that Wing Commander Manat was in hiding there.

BPP 7th Zone Commander Somsak Bupphasuwan told the BANGKOK POST that Wing Commander Manat had arrived in Kanchanaburi on Monday evening. He said that intelligence reports also confirmed that Wing Commander Manat had made a long distance call from Kanchanaburi to Bangkok on Wednesday. However, he refused to confirm that the fugitive Air Force officer had fled across the border.

Meanwhile, Singapore's STRAITS TIMES reported yesterday that Col Manun may be sent back to Thailand if his request for political asylum in the United States is rejected.

U.S. State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb said in Washington on Tuesday that the applications for political asylum by Col Manun and his two aides who had fled and are now in transit in Singapore were being reviewed by the U.S. Government.

The STRAITS TIMES reported that Col Manun is believed to be heavily guarded while staying at a military base along with the other officers.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON POSSIBLE CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK160854 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Asked to comment on news reports about a cabinet reshuffle, Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun told reporters at Government House this morning that, in his opinion, the cabinet should be reshuffled because the leader of a political party in the coalition government was involved in the coup. If this is proven to be true, it shows that the leader of that party was dissatisfied with the government's administration. However, General Prachuap said that he has not met with the prime minister, so he does not know whether there will be a cabinet reshuffle. Asked whether the cabinet must be reshuffled after the completion of the investigation of the 9 September unrest, he said that it is not necessary, stressing that a cabinet reshuffle depends on the prime minister.

Meanwhile, Michai Ruchuphan, minister attached to the prime minister's office, told reporters that a cabinet reshuffle is a usual matter. When there is an incident, people always tend to speculate. Asked whether the prime minister has talked about a cabinet reshuffle, he said that the prime minister has not yet touched on this matter.

13 VILLAGERS ABDUCTED BY LAO TROOPS 'MASSACRED'

BK140110 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Nan -- Thirteen Thai villagers abducted by Pathet Lao troops have been found massacred near the border, Border Patrol Police [BPP] sources disclosed yesterday.

The sources said the villagers, mostly hilltribesmen, were tied up to a tree and fired at with RPG rockets. Among those killed was a doctor from a nearby village.

The group who was from Ban Soppang in Tambon Pon of Thung Chang District had been abducted from their village by heavily-armed Pathet Lao soldiers on Sunday. Their bodies were found by BPP men and relatives who were sent out to follow the Pathet Lao troops after the abduction.

The villagers at Ban Soppang were formerly Laotian citizens who had crossed over to take refuge in Thailand about 23 years ago and had been granted Thai citizenship. The sources said it was suspected that the villagers were abducted and killed by Laotian troops for refusing to supply food to the unit.

One of the villagers killed was identified as Banleng Manomai a Tambon doctor of Ban Ratchada in Chiang Klang District. He was reportedly abducted along with the 12 villagers by Pathet Lao troops who crossed the border and surrounded the village on Sunday night.

PRASONG ON 'STRICT MEASURES' TOWARD SRV REFUGEES

BK141119 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri says the Thai Government has resorted to strict measures in dealing with Vietnamese boat refugees because of national security considerations since the migration of Vietnamese to other countries is conducted illegally and deliberately. He said that it is not just the Thai Government that has been strict in dealing with this problem; Malaysia has also been cautious on this issue. International organizations should also be aware of this matter; otherwise, it would be tantamount to conniving with or accepting Vietnam's illegal practices.

It is a fact that Vietnamese boat people going to Thailand and other countries have been used by the Vietnamese Government and authorities to raise revenue. It is also known that Vietnamese Government spies have made the trips in order to mix in and enter refugee centers to collect information. Some spies have asked permission to return to Vietnam after living in the refugee centers for a while. Therefore, we must be strict in dealing with this matter.

NHAN DAN URGES SMOOTH EXCHANGE OF BANK NOTES

BK141225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 85

[14 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Withdraw and Exchange Money Neatly"]

[Text] In the past 40 years of struggle to liberate the nation, defend the fatherland, and build socialism, our party and state have always paid great attention to the currency task and used money as an important tool to ensure the implementation of political, socioeconomic, security, and national defense tasks. In the past few years, many imbalances were still noted in the economy; the management system has not been renovated quickly; the transformation of private trade and industry, though commendable in some respects, was still deficient; the management of prices and expenses was still loose; and the state had to continually issue a very large number of bank notes. The market and prices have changed in a complicated and unfavorable way in relation to the shift to the new system of socialist economic accounting and business transactions based on rational planning.

Implementing the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution, along with resolving the problems of prices and wages so as to uniformly reform the economic system, the state advocates the policy of withdrawing and replacing the old bank notes and issuing new ones. This time, the policy of withdrawing currency in exchange for new currency is of great and direct importance to the renovation of the economic system and the system of prices and wages and to the consolidation of the socialist market. It makes the trade and payment among the various agencies, businesses, and people more favorable and also creates favorable conditions for the state to improve management, circulate currency, accelerate the rate of currency rotation, and actively use money to serve the requirements of building and developing the nation's economy. This policy promotes the transformation, management, and control of the market in a way that stabilizes the market, currency, and prices and brings about vigorous changes in the economic management system. The policy helps maintain and consolidate the buying power of our currency.

In view of these important goals, all our party members, people, and soldiers at all echelons and in all sectors, mass organizations, localities, and primary installations are dutybound to implement the state's policy of withdrawing and exchanging bank notes. Banks at all levels, together with the responsible sectors, are dutybound to organize conveniently the withdrawal and exchange of bank notes in accordance with state regulations. On the basis of developing the results of currency withdrawal and exchange, banks and the responsible sectors must quickly improve the tasks of currency, credits, and payment; vigorously shift to socialist business; promptly fulfill the demands for investment in production and business; and create the best conditions for all sectors, localities, and primary installations to carry out socialist economic accounting and business transactions based on planning. The state's socioeconomic management agencies should intensify managerial control of the market and prices.

The purpose of withdrawing and exchanging banknotes is to benefit the nation and people and to ensure the legitimate interests of all citizens. Consequently, all citizens, together with the state, must satisfactorily implement this policy, which should be explained in a broad and unified manner to all production units in city wards and villages through all the information facilities. This must also be done directly at all money exchange places.

Everyone should attentively prevent and check all distortions by villains who, over the past few days and in order to profit from the confused trade activities in some localities, spread the rumor that the current bank notes would be abolished. All violations of the law must be punished.

Let all our party members, people, and soldiers at all echelons and in all sectors and primary installations participate actively in the withdrawal and exchange of money and help implement completely and neatly the policy of withdrawing and exchanging bank notes, thus normalizing both the circulation of money throughout society and all the production and business activities from the very 1st day.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO NGUYEN HUU THO

OW161646 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 16 -- Li Shichun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had a conversation with the Chinese ambassador.

Also present were Nguyen Co Thach, minister for foreign affairs, and Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

AUSTRALIAIDEA OF MISHANDLING GREENPEACE CASE REJECTED

HK161558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1538 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Canberra, Sept 16 (AFP) -- The Australian Government today rejected criticisms that it had wrongly failed to detain suspected French secret service agents after the bombing of the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour, New Zealand.

Senator Gareth Evans, representing Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in the upper house of Parliament, said that the Australian Federal Police (AFP) had cooperated fully with New Zealand police officers sent to question the suspects aboard a yacht which put in to Norfolk Island.

The New Zealand police completed their interviews with the crew members, no charges were laid by the police and "as there was no reason for further detain the suspects" the yacht was allowed to sail, Senator Evans said.

Independent Senator Jo Vallentine of Western Australia had asked if the Australian Government had failed to detain French secret service "terrorists" as they made their escape via Norfolk Island and Sydney.

Senator Evans said there was no foundation for any suggestion that the Australian Government had been soft in its reaction to the Rainbow Warrior bombing. The Australian Government had been "forthright and explicit" in the matter. "I think it's time that this sort of suggestion that we've been other than appropriately forthright in our condemnation of what has occurred was put to rest", he said.

FIJIPRIME MINISTER WARNS FRANCE ON MITTERRAND VISIT

LD131946 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Fiji's Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara has cautioned France against using President Mitterrand's visit to Mururoa Atoll as a show of defiance against the people of the South Pacific. Ratu Sir Kamisese said he hoped that the visit would cause France to take heed of the very strong opposition of the South Pacific nations to the nuclear tests.

PAPUA NEW GUINEACELEBRATIONS MARK 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

HK161112 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Port Moresby, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea erupted in a riot of colour across the nation today as towns and villages celebrated 10 years of independence.

In the capital Port Moresby, festivities reached their climax at a spectacular ceremony watched by representatives from a score of Asian and Pacific nations. Among them one president -- from the tiny Pacific nation of Kiribati -- and four prime ministers -- of Papua New Guinea, Australia, Niue and the Cook Islands -- saw spear-wielding Asaro mudmen compete for attention with gaily-dressed tribal dances from all over the country.

At events throughout the day, which began with a flag-raising ceremony on independence hill here, Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare and members of his government called for national unity in the face of social and economic problems. Mr Somare said Papua New Guinea would set up five-year economic plans to map out the country's direction. He also called on his countrymen to "forget our differences and forgive those who have done wrong against us in the past."

Mr Somare alluded to 100 "minor criminals" who had been released in that spirit of forgiveness to mark the anniversary.

Observers also saw Mr Somare's remarks as a placatory gesture to some of his former political allies who had threatened to bring down his government almost on the eve of the celebrations.

In particular, Mr Somare has paid glowing public tributes over the past two days to his one-time deputy Sir Julius Chan, whose two-year reign as prime minister has been the only interruption to Mr Somare's stewardship since independence. Sir Julius spearheaded a move last month to supplant Mr Somare with opposition leader Paias Wingti. Observers said the move might have succeeded had Mr Somare not been able to have parliament adjourned early for the anniversary celebrations.

Local newspapers also have accused Mr Somare of attempting to buy votes with an independence eve handout of nearly 300,000 kina (300,000 dollars U.S.) to members of Parliament.

Mr Wingti himself said Mr Somare "is merely trying to please parliamentarians to secure numbers for his survival."

HAWKE, SOMARE SIGN MEMORANDUM ON AUSTRALIAN AID

BK161004 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] A memorandum of understanding on Australian aid to Papua New Guinea over the next 5 years has been signed in Port Moresby. The document was signed by the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, and his Papua New Guinea counterpart, Mr Somare, coinciding with celebrations marking Papua New Guinea's 10th anniversary of independence from Australia.

Mr Hawke said the new aid arrangement would total just under U.S. \$1,000 million over the 5-year period. He said it would allow a gradual shift towards nonbudgetary aid under which Australian expertise would be used in development projects in Papua New Guinea. Australia's aid to Papua New Guinea has previously been about one-third of the Papua New Guinea budget. The new arrangement allows for an annual cut of 3 percent in Australian aid.

Mr Hawke also confirmed Australia's intention to continue allowing private students from Papua New Guinea and South Pacific nations to study in Australian secondary schools. Mr Somare praised Australia for the educational arrangements and thanked Australia for its financial aid in helping to build Papua New Guinea's economy and social system over the past 10 years.

The two prime ministers also promised a further expansion of understanding and friendship and pledged to work together in search of peace and prosperity in the Pacific region.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR, PIRZADA TO LEAD PEACE DELEGATION

BK150915 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed returned home this morning after attending the Organization of Islamic Conference, OIC, peace committee meeting in Jeddah. At the meeting, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and OIC Secretary General Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada were proposed as leaders of an OIC delegation to hold negotiations with Iran and Iraq to end the conflict between the two countries.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that at the meeting, the peace committee viewed with increasing concern the 5-year conflict between Iran and Iraq. At the latest meeting, the OIC expressed the determination to continue peace efforts despite its failures so far to resolve the problem between the two warring states.

Several heads of government, including Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, also attended the meeting. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was accompanied by Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

MUSA ON REACTIVATING TASK FORCE FOR SRV REFUGEES

BK111052 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Malaysia's task force for Vietnamese illegal immigrants is to be reactivated with wider scope and responsibilities. It will now be responsible for all illegal immigrants, including those from neighboring countries. Its area of responsibility will be extended nationwide instead of just the east coast of peninsular Malaysia. The acting prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, told newsmen in Serdang, near Kuala Lumpur, that the task force will identify areas with frequent illegal immigrant landings, and once identified, patrol in the area will be intensified. The marine police, the air unit of the police, navy, and people's volunteer corps members will be deployed to help control the influx of illegal immigrants. The air unit of the police is to be equipped with spotter planes for this purpose.

Datuk Musa explained that although the situation is under control, it is serious enough to warrant the reactivation of the task force. Members of the task force will be from the Home Affairs, Defense, and Agriculture Ministries. The decision to reactivate the task force was made yesterday after a meeting between Datuk Musa and senior Home Affairs officials.

MAHATHIR MEETS AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN LEADER

BK101511 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Malaysia has promised to give more places in its institutions of higher learning for Afghan refugees. The offer was made by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed during his meeting with the president of the Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin, Mr Bulbuddin Hekmatyar, in Kuala Lumpur today. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Encik Kadir Shiekh Fadzir, who attended the talks, told newsmen this later.

There are now 15 Afghan students studying at the International Islamic University in Kuala Lumpur. According to Encik Kadir, the prime minister was very impressed with the spirit shown by the mujahidin resistance groups in their struggle to return peace and justice to Afghanistan.

The prime minister said Malaysians will pray for the success of the mujahidin. He also expressed surprise at the involvement of South Yemeni forces in fighting against the mujahidin.

Mr Gulbuddin thanked the Malaysian Government for allowing the mujahidin to open their office in Kuala Lumpur. He said Malaysia is the first country to provide them with such a facility. Earlier, Encik Gulbuddin called on the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam.

DEFENSE CHIEF ON DECLINE OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

BK111540 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The nation's security as a whole is under control, but efforts to track communist terrorists are continuing. Security forces, including the Armed Forces, and the government's undertaking of development projects, particularly in the border areas, are responsible for the development.

The chief of the Defense Forces, General Tan Sri Ghazali Datuk Mohamed Seth, told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today that there have been clear signs of declining communist activity since 1969. He believed that only 200 communist terrorists are operating in the peninsula and 60 others in areas under the Rajang Security Command in Sarawak. Tan Sri Ghazali said that the Armed Forces will continue to cooperate with the Thai Army in eliminating communists, particularly along the common border.

U.S. REPEATS CALL FOR 'THOROUGH' AQUINO TRIAL

HK161142 Hong Kong AFP in English 0959 GMT 16 Sep 85

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept 16 (AFP) -- The U.S. Government renewed its demand for justice in the Benigno Aquino murder case today, while the two prime suspects denied they took part in the opposition leader's 1983 assassination. The U.S. State Department, in a statement released here, reiterated its "consistent position" that the murder probe "be thorough and impartial, and that those responsible, no matter who they may be, be brought to justice and punished to the fullest extent of the law."

The statement was distributed by the U.S. Embassy here three days after prosecutors rejected new evidence offered by Washington for possible use against Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others currently on trial for the Aquino murder. It said that the United States "believes it important that the outcome of the current Aquino assassination trial in Manila be seen by the Filipino people as based on a thorough, complete consideration of all pertinent information."

The statement was released hours after prime suspects Constable Rogelio Moreno and Sergeant Filomeno Miranda backed the defense's stand that Mr. Aquino was shot while on the Manila Airport tarmac by a communist hitman, who was then swiftly slain by troopers. On the witness stand, Constable Moreno and Sgt. Miranda calmly replied "no, sir" when defense lawyers asked if they had been part of a conspiracy behind the slayings. Sgt. Moreno, asked pointedly if he had shot Mr. Aquino, immediately answered: "No, sir, because the truth is I didn't have any gun."

Prosecutors contend that one of the two soldiers shot Mr. Aquino as he descended the service stairway leading to the airport tarmac. Constable Moreno is a member of the Metrocom, the elite Manila force of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary. Sgt. Miranda, 37, is a member of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom), which guards the country's airports.

The prosecution's chief witness, Rebecca Quijano, told the court in May that she saw a soldier in a Metrocom uniform shoot Mr. Aquino on the lower steps of the service stairway.

The U.S. Government earlier this month turned over to prosecutors the statements by six U.S. servicemen who reported unusual activity by the Philippine Air Force the day Mr. Aquino was killed. The U.S. Embassy released copies of their affidavits today. The servicemen reported unusual activity by Filipino troopers in two radar stations outside Manila jointly operated by the Philippines and United States. The activity included an apparent attempt to intercept an incoming aircraft, which trial-watchers said might have been Mr. Aquino's plane.

National Ombudsman Bernardo Fernandez, who leads the prosecution, told a news conference Friday that the statements were irrelevant and inconsistent, and that they had not been authenticated by Philippine consular officials. "There is no question of the authenticity of the affidavits," the U.S. statement said.

It said that the Philippine Embassy in Washington had refused to give any authentication unless it got copies of the affidavits, and that this demand clashed with an agreement with the Philippine Foreign Ministry that the documents be given to prosecutors in a sealed envelope.

Of the servicemen's differences about which particular aircraft was to be intercepted, the U.S. statement said that the affidavits represented the "best recollections" of six persons, and that the inconsistencies were "minor."

"The one unambiguous conclusion to which the affidavits point is that there was, in fact, a highly unusual degree of activity by the Philippine Air Force on August 21, 1983 (a Sunday), and that two Philippine Air Force fighters were scrambled on that day," the statement said.

ARMY WARNS ABOUT ALLEGED PRESIDENTIAL AGENCY

HK161018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines yesterday [15 September] warned the public that the Presidential Assistance Monitoring Services is a nonexistent agency of the office of the president and is not connected with the government. The Armed Forces issued the warning in a press statement after verification with the office of presidential executive assistant Juan Tuvera on the identity of the alleged presidential monitoring agency.

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